TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900,

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUS, New York City.

Liosque No. 10, Boulevarde des Capucines.

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### Mr. Bryan's Visit to New York.

The arrival of Mr. BRYAN in New York yesterday differs from his arrival here in 1896 in the circumstance than now he comes simply as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, whereas then he was beginning h s canvass as the actual nominee. Practically, however, he is no less the standard bearer of the Democratic party in 1900 than he was in the campaign of 1896. As yet he has not received his new commission, but only because the convention with the authority to issue it has not yet assembled.

Ever since the defeat of Mr. BRYAN in 1896 his renomination in 1900 has been inevitable. Though beaten, he drew to himself by far the greatest vote ever cast for a Democratic candidate, after a campaign fought by that party with an enthuslasm never before exceeded in the whole history of its existence. Moreover, he brought to it more than a million Populist and Silver Republican allies who still remain with it and whose votes it will, perforce, consider in its nomination to be made in July, and, obviously, the only candidate who can keep them in line with the Democracy is Mr. BRYAN.

When Mr. BRYAN came here in 1896 this was "the enemy's country" in his estimation, but it is so no longer. Undoubtedly, many Democrats, some in Tammany Hall itself, would prefer another candidate for the coming campaign, but when the National Democratic Convention meets the delegation from the State of New York will not be against him as it was in 1896. When his renomination is made, it may be assumed that the full vote of the New York delegation will be for him. Preferences for another candidate may now be expressed among New York Democrats, but they will not be expressed in the convention next July. New York, with every outward demonstration of enthusiastic approval, will join in making his renomination by acclamation, for there is not the slightest indication of any organized opposition to him in that party. When he leaves New York after his visit that fact will be established to the satisfaction of every Democratic politician in the town, even if it is not understood by him already.

Mr. BRYAN comes hither as a harmonizer and as such he will be successful so far as concerns the regular organization in both the city and the State. The delegation to the National Convention will be a solid Bryan delegation. Having become convinced that his renomination is inevitable all hands will toss up their hats over it. Any utterance which Mr. BRYAN now makes as to Democratic policy will therefore have the impor-

#### The Ownership of the Custom House Property.

A dispute has arisen between our Tax Commissioners and the National City Bank, respecting the ownership of the property in this city now occupied by the United States Government as a custom house, The Commissioners assert that the property belongs to the bank and have, therefore, assessed it for taxes upon a valuation of \$2,000,000. The bank asserts that the property still belongs to the United States. and is, therefore, exempt from taxation, both under the Federal Constitution, and under the laws of this State.

The facts of the case are these: The United States Government, requiring larger accommodations for its custom house business in this city, than it now possesses, has purchased a site for a new building. and is at work erecting one, which will not be ready for occupancy for three or four years. As the present custom house, however, will then be no longer needed, Congress, about a year ago, passed an act authorizing the sale of it to the highest bidder, after due advertisement, but for not less than \$3,000,000, and providing that, "in case of such a sale the Secretary of the Treasury shall lease said premises from the purchaser or purchasers thereof, at a rental which shall not exceed four per cent, per annum on the purchase price, for use as a custom house until the new custom house shall be ready for occupancy, upon such terms as he may deem advantageous and such sale shall be subject to such right of lease."

The prescribed formalities having been observed and the National City Bank's bid of \$3,265,000 for the property being the highest, the property was awarded to the bank and a contract for its purchase dated Aug. 18, 1899, was duly executed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the bank about Nov. 1, 1899. The contract provided for the payment of \$150,000 cas! down, \$600,000 more within ten days; and the balance of \$2,515,000 on the delivery of the deed, the bank having the right to anticipate payment of the balance at any time, in whole or in part. Then followed

"In case of the payment of the entire balance due before the completion and occupancy of the new custom house the United States shall deliver the said deed to the bank, provided the bank at the time of paying such balance shall execute and deliver to the United States a lease of the old custom house prop erty at an annual rental of \$130,000 (being 4 per cent, on the purchase price of \$4,265,000, payable annually for a term which shall continue until the new custom house shall be ready for occupancy, Meantime, and until the payment in full of the said purchase money and the execution and delivery of such lease, the United States shall have the right t continue in full and complete possession and ecct so doing, shall pay to the bank annually the sun of \$130,000, being 4 per cent, on the amount of said purchase trice. And, until the full payment by the bank of the purchase price, the bank shall pay to the United States interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable annually on the belance of such purchase price remaining unitard."

Although the contract is dated Aug. 18,

liable for any taxes or water rates upon the property, so long as you remain in possession and the balance of \$50,000 remains unpaid and the deed is undelivered." To 2 00 | this notice the Secretary replied on Aug. 21, 1899, that "the Department's understanding of the matter is the same as yours, viz: that so long as the title remains vested for taxes or water rates."

remained in the bank, subject to check, like given the bank a deed of the property, and of it, is still the owner of it, and that it is, consequently, not liable to taxation.

The question still, however, remains: By in the contract for paying the bank interest on the purchase money, without taking from it a lease, as the act of Congress directed? The act contains no such authorthe purchase price only as the measure of Government. the rental under a lease and not as interest for the use of the money. Nor has Congress yet made any appropriation for paying either the rental or the interest, although Secretary GAGE says that he has asked for one in his estimates. He at first insisted that the words "subject to appropriation by Congress" be inserted in the stipulation for the \$130,600, but at the earnest solicitation of the bank officers, he omes up for consideration in Congress, objection to the payment will undoubtedly be made, and it ought to be made.

It would seem, therefore, that if the bank would secure the stipulated \$130,600 a pected rate of \$2.35 per \$100, will be only ment of \$3,215,000, without counting the interest it may make by lending out the \$3,215,000 deposited with it as public money. The "understanding" between the nugatory as against the city authorities. Their right to tax the property cannot be defeated by any agreement to which they do not consent and are not parties.

## Fighting and Praying.

The Metropolitan, or presiding prelate, of the Canadian branch of the Church of England has appointed the second Sunday in February, or Feb. 11, "as a day of special supplications for the happy ending of the South African War." Meantime Gen. BULLER is fighting to bring it to a conclusion favorable to the British, or the ending for which, of course, the Canadian Anglicans will pray, since upon the success or failure of his present movement the issue of the whole contest depends. That question, too, Sunday

Whether, then, that day of prayer is to be overruling than are any other human happenings. This we do not say in any spirit depreciative of the office and importance of | An extract: prayer, but simply because it is a fact. While the Canadians are praying in thanksgiving or in penitential sorrow and distress, the Boers will be praying to the same overruling Providence, but the event which would bring rejoicing to the Canadians and for which they would render praise to Gop as the Author of their good fortune or the outcome which would fill their hearts with grief as chastisement administered by GoD in the inscrutable ways of His Providence, would be interpreted in exactly the other way by the Boers. They are people with a faith in Divine Providence and in the actual interference of Gop in human affairs which exceeds in its completeness the faith of most Christians of this day whether in Canada or elsewhere in Christendom. As they rest in the intervals of battle they sing hymns of praise to God and offer prayers to Him in

spirit of subjection to the Divine will. Both President KRUGER and Gen. JOUBERT are preachers of religion and it is to God that they look for guidance in this war. They are like the Covenanters of old and go out to battle looking to Him as their leader and trusting absolutely to His mercy and wisdom, but keeping their powder dry. Every day is a day of prayer with themalmost every hour of the day their thoughts are directed to Heaven as the only Throne from which come decrees recognized as absolute by them. They do not need to appoint a special occasion for supplication as the Canadian Metropolitan has done, for they constantly feel their nearness to Gop and recognize their dependence on Him. Their prayers, however, treat as as bitter chastisement.

In South Africa each side is fighting to the death to attain the blessing or scarcely more than begun. ward off the punishment, yet that this war can come to a happy ending at any time the contestants may choose is as certain as that it need never have occurred. The British can end it any day by fol- beyond past experience that the total of nunciation of which the final "n" is not sounded. lowing the example and precedent of GLAD-STONE in the Boer War of 1881. President Kruger can close it by appealing for terms to England. Is it not therefore presumptous for either side to make supplication to God to bring to an end a conflict | July 1. The total of measures introduced whose conclusion is wholly within the at both ends of the Capitol for the six ability and option of contestants each fighting for his own advantage, when both are straining every nerve to settle it for themselves and when neither will settle it except under the compulsion of earthly cir-

If Gen. BULLER succeeds in defeating 1899, it was not executed, as has been said, arms are completely successful will be which they may be referred, to a report, until about Nov. 1, 1809. Still, the bank, made inevitable. It might be that the con- favorable or otherwise, to the Senate or

instruments?

the United States on its books the sum of an event, with a terrible increase in its and an opportunity for amendment, and, \$3,215,000 on account of the purchase, slaughter. The Boers might fall back on finally, to a vote which shall either reject leaving due a balance of \$50,000, the presi- their own territory and substitute for the the bill or send it to the President for the dent of the bank notifying the Secretary of | offensive-defensive campaign they are now | last step in the process of enactment. the Treasury of this credit, and adding the | conducting a purely defensive war in the suggestion: "We shall make the above Transvaal itself. The continuance of such physical possibility-blessed is the pigeonpayment of \$3,215,000 upon the under- a conflict would depend on the resources of hole! standing, of course, that we are not to be the Boers in food supplies and in munitions of war. With these in sufficiency, they might maintain a long defence, but their certain. If, however, Gen. BULLER shall be defeated and Ladysmith shall fall into the hands of the Boers, with the beleaguered grieved to hear that a curtin in the Bar of 'Fort army of Gen. White and its vast stores of munitions, the end of the war would probin the United States you will not be liable ably be reached, though it would not be the "happy ending" for which the Cana-The fact, that the \$3,215,000 thus cred- dians are to pray. With Ladysmith would ited to the United States, was not actually fall also, it may be assumed, Kimberley and paid over to the Treasury in money, but | Mafeking, and the present British campaign would end in complete disaster. Would it other deposits in depositary banks, secured | be renewed by the British with the fresh by United States bonds under Sec. 45 of reënforcements sent from England and the the National Bank act, has no bearing, it is | imperial colonies? The probability is that evident, on the question of the present it would not be resumed, unflinehing as ownership of the custom house. It would now seems to be the English determination eem, that, according to the terms of the to carry it on, even to the bitter end and at contract, the United States, not having whatever cost. Gen. Roberts would have to make a new army and that would rebeing still in the possession and occupancy quire tedious delay and the probable exhaustion of English patience. Every British General in South Africa, including himself, would have been discredited. The what authority was the provision inserted | London financial market, all the financial markets of the world, would have been thrown into deplorable agitation and the Parliament which is to meet on the 30th of this month would assemble in gloom ity, and it mentions 4 per cent. interest on and with angry resentment against the

A crushing defeat of Gen. BULLER's present operations, therefore, could be taken as implying necessarily that negotiations for peace would speedily succeed. The 'happy ending" would then be reached. It would not be the ending the Canadians would pray for, but in reality it would be happy and could afford reason for thankfulness to God on both sides, simply as concluding war with peace. Defeat of the consented to omit them. When the subject | Boers, would mean, of course, their complete undoing, their extinction as an independent republic, the absolute destruction of their power in South Africa. The failure of Great Britain to crush them, however, would not imperil nor in any way year it must accept a deed of the property, affect the integrity of the British Empire. give back a lease and pay the tax demanded | If so slight a reverse could shake it that by the city authorities. The tax at the ex- imperial structure must be a feeble fabric doomed to an early fall however the South \$47,000 a year, so that the bank will have African War comes out. It could gain by a profit of \$83,600 a year on its invest- peaceful negotiations every substantial advantage which could possibly be secured to it by war, while victory over the Boers would bring to Great Britain no glory and would leave for the Empire an almost president of the bank and the Secretary of endless problem of extreme difficulty in the Treasury, that the bank shall not be South Africa, requiring for its treatment liable for taxes and water rates, so long as the maintenance of a large and costly army the property remains in the possession of of occupation for many years to come. the United States, is, of course entirely Thus, it may be that there would be more danger and sorrow for Great Britain in victory than in defeat.

If, then, our Canadian neighbors would recognize and bow before an overruling Providence let them pray to Gop for peace. simply leaving it for Omniscience to determine where the happiness in peace lies, according to the judgment of the wisdom to which a thousand years are but as yesterday and as a watch in the night. After a few months have gone by this whole South African episode will have passed into relative insignificance. Except to the Boers struggling for independent existence it is of small consequence.

# Mr. Edmunds's Memorial.

The Philadelphia American League, a is likely to be settled one way or the other graft [of the Anti-Imperialist League, has tance of an utterance by the foreordained before the Canadians begin to send up sent to each member of Congress a memo- Kent county have formed a combination and Democratic leader in the campaign of their supplications two weeks from next rial asking that the fugacious Washing- agreed not to sell tomatoes this year for less rons and Hamppens of the Tagals b sured by law of the intention of the United for them a day of thanksgiving or of humili- States to help them set up a free and indeation depends on the soldiers, the guns and pendent government in the Philippines. the strategy of Gen. BULLER, and the event | The memorial is said to have been writwill be no more influenced by the Divine ten by the Hon. George F. EDMUNDS, who shows the demoralizing influence of anti-expansion by splitting his infinitives.

"We respectfully submit that it is due to the ever living principles of our Government that an effort be made to immediately terminate the great destruction of human lives, both of our own gallant soldiers and sailors and of the people of the Philippines, and also terminate the great drain of the money of our people, of prolonged and indefinite duration under existing conditions, if this can be done by conceding to the people of the islands such system of self-government and independence a they shall prove capable of maintaining and by assisting and protecting them in the same,

As to which we respectfully submit: I. The war in the Philippines is about

II. It would have been ended before had not the rebels been encouraged by the antiimperialists, who are still feeding them with false hopes and misrepresenting the will of the United States with regard to

III. Congress can be depended upon to provide for the inhabitants of the Philippines, at the proper time, such a system of self-government as they shall be capable of maintaining and as will best serve then and the rest of the United States.

We respectfully submit, also, that a man like Mr. EDMUNDS might employ his time to better advantage than in encouraging rebels against the United States.

# The Silent but Mighty Pigeonhole.

During the first twenty-one working days of the present session of Congress there were introduced into the Senate and House 8,781 bills and joint resolutions, 2,427 in the Senate and 6,354 in the House.

At the end of another week of working days, that is to say, on Friday last, the blessings what the Canadians would lament | total had been swollen to more than 9.500. At the present time it undoubtedly exceeds 10,000, and yet the long session has

> The corresponding session of the Fiftyfirst Congress, ten years ago, ran until Oct. 1. At that time the volume of material for legislation had increased so enormously 17,013 bills and resolutions introduced during the entire session of between nine and ten months seemed stupendous.

> Twenty years ago the corresponding sesion of the Forty-sixth Congress ran until months was 3,300, or less than one-third of the grist of the first six weeks of the pres-

ent session. Theoretically every one of these ten-thousand separate measures of proposed legislacumstances which each is doing his best | tion, and everyone of the tens of thousands to control by purely human means and more which will accumulate before adjournment, are entitled to careful consideration at every successive stage in the Boers and relieving Ladysmith the con- the regular course of procedure. They are tinuation of the war until the British entitled to examination by the committee to on Aug. 19, 1899, placed to the credit of fliet would go on for many months in such House, as the case may be, to discussion BROOKLYS, Jan. 21.

Yet in practice under the limitations of

Grief in Boston. The reformed spelling and dropping into ultimate subjection would be well nigh poetry of this card make the signature

somewhat superfluous: "TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will be Parker' caught fire this A. M.

Great presence of mind was shown And only water on the fire was thrown. "Members of the A. & H's hastened to the scene

and did not leave until all danger was passed. BOSTON," Возтов, Јап. 18. It is ill jesting with a wounded heart. What are curtains and bars save a matter

of the science of fortification to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company now? That honored troop has received such a blow as no enemy could have dealt it. It is calm, but it suffers. The Honourable Artillery Company of

London was to be the guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company next summer. The visit was to be the greatest event of the year. The Boston Hectors said so, and their judgment is to be respected, for they are diligent readers of history and delight to celebrate its principal events. Immense funds had been raised for the entertainment of the visitors. Such a grand triumphal round of feasts and receptions and reviews, such festivities on land and sea, such jovial pilgrimages in buffet cars the world had never seen and now will never see.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London is not coming. Col. SID HEDGES had the fatal cablegram in his pocket last week and was too downcast to divulge it; but his clouded countenance told the worst. The Boston Advertiser read that face and printed the sad news. There is too much fighting in South Africa, too much gloom in England. The Honourable Artillery Company would not bring an appetite to the banquet.

We sympathize sincerely with the Bostonians bereaved of their guests. The greatest event of 1900 has been withdrawn. But the veterans will rally quickly. Other guests may be found; other great events may be commemorated; and the magnificent cold-storage batteries of the Company will be manned to the last,

Some Texas vampire or were wolf having asserted that the Hon, JOE BAILEY was not true to the Chicago platform in 1896, that gifted young man replies:

The fact is that I was, perhaps, the first man in the United States to give my unqualified indorsement to that platform as a whole and in all its The first man to subscribe to the new Dec

laration of Independence! Will the vampires and were wolves let Joe Batter alone now?

The wonderful memory of Col. BRYAN for ames and faces. - cincinnati Enquirer. Less wonderful than the Colonel's forgetfulness of his old speeches and old predictions.

The heart of RICHARD LE GALLIENNE is stirred and the rustling of his multitudinous locks is as a wail. KIPLING is the matter: "The mob has found a man of genius willing to oice its prejudice and rapacity. This is bad for

England and very humiliating for poetry. Poetry crushed to earth will rise again. A few minutes after he had recorded the humiliation of poetry, Mr. Le Gallienne wove a few hanks of it for the sake of demonstrating that England still has a man of genius who is capable of "voicing" the unprejudiced and unrapacious.

The Octopus is reaching out for the fruits of the earth in Delaware. The farmers of than \$7 a ton. The other tomato growers of is to be done against this hideous monopoly? Will the tomato eaters adopt the suggestion of President Haddey and ostracize the Tomato Trust offenders?

As if the hoodoo on Col. BRYAN were not sufficiently dark already, he comes to this town with opals, most ill-boding of stones, studding his capacious shirt bosom. The Colonel is a fair actor, but he needs a dresser.

To-day will be kept by all the churches in Frankfort, Ky., as a day of humiliation and prayer. The affray between Colson and Scott and the prospect of more bloody work if the Goebelites persist in their schemes have induced the Frankfort churches to take this solemn means of deploring and, if possible, of averting violence.

# NOT ON AN OFFICIAL MISSION. Webster Davis's Conduct in South Africa

Displeases the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Webster Davis of Missouri, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has earned the displeasure of the Administra tion by his actions in South Africa. It is the

general opinion in Administration circles that he is making himself altogether too prominent, and is seemingly not contradicting the impression that he is going to Pretoria on a mission from the Government of the United The State Department and the Interior Department deny emphatically the reports Mr. Davis has an official mission. At these offices the statement was made to

these offices the statement was made to-day that Mr. Davis has not received a word of instructions, oral or written, about his South African visit, and the State Department announces that it did not know that Mr. Davis was going to South Africa until he had lett Washington. There has been nothing in the press accounts to show that Mr. Davis has been indiscreet in his utterances, but there is a suspicion here that he is inferentially giving the pression that he is an emissary of the United

States.

The Administration officers appear to be really worried over the visit of Mr. Davis to Pretoria, particularly because he is going there, according to report, in the private ear of President Krüger. While it is admitted that he has a pericet right to go where he pleases in an individual capacity, the Administration fears that his official status in Washington will not be dissociated from his private status in South Africa and will cause misunderstanding of the purpose of his visit in the minds of Boer and Briton.

in this borough. Chief Clerk William Walsh was talking to Zincke when he heard a buz-zing, jingling sound proceeding from Zincke's zing, jingling sound proceeding from Zincke's pocket.

"What's that?" asked the clerk in surprise.

"That's my watch," replied the bind man with a laugh.

Zincke then took from his pocket a good-sized alarm clock. He said he always carried it to tell time. He set it to strike every hour and between the hours he felt for the position of the hands to determine the time.

"That's strange," remarked the clerk afterward. "Tye been connected with this department for fifteen years, and I have met several hundred blind men in that time, but this is the first blind man I ever saw who couldn't tell the time within litteen minutes by instinct. Blind men always go to bed at a certain hour every night. They awake at the same hour every morning and they go through the day as regular as clock work. This may seem strange, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Almost everybody pronounces the word "Boer" as if it were spelled "Bore" In Dutch it is prenounced as if pelled, in English, "Boor," The Dutch plural form is not "Boers." but "Boeren," in the common pronunciation of which the final "n" is not sounded. "Boor," like the German word "Bauer," means "peasant "Oom" is pronounced Ohm," and means uncle, it is a term or endearment, intensined in its daminutive Oompie, or 'atthe uncle, which is not infrequently applied to President Kraser, whose first name, Pau, is pronounced Powle, "veid-kovnet, is an oon Dutch military take me longer in use, but having back as far as the eighty-years, was between span a at the tuited Provinces of the Netherlands. Veid, of course, means neld. Trekken, also spoken without the "m, means, literally to pull," In its sense of "moving, it is an oobreviation of "vertrekken," who is means to pull far, "to leave." Fonten means to means lean, and geten, a heart. "Jestete, is a common butch name. "Landrest is an oil Dutch title for a magistrate, who safegiates the "rost, or "rost," rest, in the land. "Isaa, with the "as pronounced like a" in "father, thouch norse occasily still, treats "language, helated to the English "tale," of course, A schants is a breastwork, and the Boer and the Hollander calls a gan a "geweer," pronounced with the "w lisea v and the "strongly guttural; semething like "squay re."

There is no English equivalent for the pronunciation of the name of Dr. Leyds, it is morre be. k work. This may seem strange but it is true.

Geographical Society Honors Judge Daly's

At the annual meeting of the American Geographical Society in Chickering Hall last evening warm tributes were paid to the memory of the society's late President, Judge Charles P. Daly. The following officers were elected: W. H. H. Moore, Vice-President: Prof. William Libbey of Princeton University, nething like "ghiwas rehere is no English equivalent for the pronuncian of the name of br. Leyds. It is more like
actes" than "Leads." Io shoot is "schieten."
"sch" as it the speaker were clearing his throat,
d the le like "ce.
Koppe," commonly pronounced like "copy,"
koppe, commonly pronounced like "copy,"
ans little head" or "knoth."

DANIEL DORE. of, William Libbey of Princeton University, preign Corresponding Secretary; Walter T. Jones, Treasurer, and Francis M. Bacon, sho Greenough, Alexis A. Julien, S. Nicholson ane and D. O. Mills, Councillors, Out of reject to the memory of Judge Daly the office

# A MYSTERIOUS ISLAND.

Miangas Is in Philippine Waters, but the Gen. Warren's operations against the Boer Dutch Flag Now Floates Over It. right have apparently failed so far to accom-

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

plish their object, as Lon on telegrams de-

spatched at 2:30 P. M. yesterday make no men-

was the position of the opposing forces. The fighting on Saturday left the British

bivouacked on a line about three miles in ad-

fighting on Sunday ended not more than a

thousand yards in advance of where they

had bivouacked the previous night with-

which the British are aiming for are situated.

The most likely conjecture is that they lie be-

tween the loop of the Tugela, occupied by

Gen. Lyttelton's brigade, and the Venterspruit

to the westward, and that the Boers occupy

the southwestern slopes of the plateau

on which they are. It is up these

slopes that the British are fighting their way

with so much difficulty, and against the Boers'

tactics, which seem to have some resemblance

the attacking force while apparently ceding in

Boer commanders and to the fighting quality

of what the Pretoria official despatches now

sitions on the Biggarsberg Mountains between

Ladysmith and Glencoe as a precautionary

It is interesting to note that, in deterence to

the Peace Conference, the British Government

has decided to abolish the manufacture of the

dum dum bullet and has changed the service

bullet from Mark V., which expands on impact,

to Mark II., which is smooth and solid through-

out and is practically devoid of the stop-

was so highly esteemed. It is said, however,

that this change in the British service bullet

will not have any immediate effect in the pres-

ent war. Besides the output from Woolwich

Arsenal, which is about two millions a week.

NORTHERN NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The bill to divide th

Northern district of New York into two dis-

taraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Erie, Gen-

Wyoming and Yates from the Northern dis-

triet and creates of them the Western district

of New York. This leaves in the Northern dis-

rict the counties of Albany, Broome, Cayuga,

Chenango, Clinton, Cortiand, Delaware, Essex,

Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jeffer-

son, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida,

Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Rennselaer, St

Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie,

The times and places for holding terms of

the Circuit Court in the Western district are

Tuesday of May; at Canandaigua, on the sec-

and Tuesday of September; at Buffalo, on the

third Tuesday of November; and for the Dis-

trict Court: At Elmira, the second Tuesday of

January; at Buffalo, the second Tuesday of

March; at Rochester, the third Tuesday of May; at Jamestown, the first Tuesday of July at Buffalo, the third Tuesday of September, Sessions of the District Court for the hearing

A BLIND MAN'S WATCH.

Owner, Unlike Most Blind Men, Couldn't

Tell the Time by Instinct.

East Twenty-sixth street yesterday to apply

An old man who said his name was Zincke

Tioga, Tompkins, Warren and Washington.

esee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario,

firms for supplies of Mark II.

back from before Ladysmith on that side.

experience.

transport service.

The reports of the correspondents

A little island lying about seventy miles east of the most southern point of Mindavao has tion of any renewal of the fighting or of what given map-makers more perplexity within the past two centuries than perhaps any other bit of land of so little importance. It is the island of Miangas and has long figured on the maps vance of their original position, while the Though 100 miles north of the Dutch group of the Moluceas the flag of the Netherlands now floats over it, having been raised there by the Dutch Government steamer De Raaf in 1805. out having produced any substantial re-The Government in 1808 published the particulars of its appropriation and proof of its is vary considerably in detail, and it not yet exactly clear where the positions identity with the long lost land seen by Dampier, whose brief account of it was printed in London in 1729. The story of the mystification of geographers and the final solution of the problem is told in Petermann's Mitteilungen

by Prof. Dr. A. Wiehmann of Utrecht. The native name of the island was first mentioned by William Dampier, the English sailor. who wrote in part: "The island Meangis lies within twenty leagues of Mindanao. There are three small islands that abound with gold to the old Zulu plan of enveloping the flank of and cloves, if I may credit my author Prince Jeoly, who was born on one of them. I saw

powerful artillery using the most modern of declared that the Nanusa group could not be xplosive shells. That the British had made the islands referred to by Dampier and, accordso little progress up to Sunday night with the ing to Dr. Wichmann, they "constructed" a new group to the north to which they applied material advantages so much in their favor, is high tribute to the tactical ability of the the name "Melangies." In 1888 Mr. Ebbinge-

Wabben declared that the existence of the

islands could not be shown unless further evi-

speak of as the Federal or Republican troops, dence was discovered. The name has disapdence was discovered. The hame has disappeared from most or all of the maps since 1882, because its application, thus far, to any of the islands had been merely hypothetical. In 1825, however, A. J. Van Delten had deciared that Paimas Island was the "island of Melangies." He had hit the nail on the head, but no attention was paid to him.

In 1895 Mr. E. Steller, a missionary on Sangir, one of the Dutch islands, wrote to Dr. Wichmann that the identity of Dampier's Meangis had undoubtedly been discovered. It was l'almas Island. Dampier's transiiteration of the native name did not correctly represent its pronunciation and Miangas is the preferred orthography. Later in the same year he wrote that Mr. Hauet, commander of the Dutch Government steamer De Raat, had visited the island, surveyed it and determined its position to be 5–31–30" north latitude and 126–32. The cast longitude. The inhabitants, about 400 in number, can blainly see the mountains of Mindanao and have trade relations with that island. The Dutch flag was raised over the island and it was the intention to return and formally invest the chief with the governorship under the suzerainty of the Netherlands. This ceremony was to be expedited because it was thought the Spaniards, with whom he had an active trade, might compelium to hoist the Spanish flag.

There is only one island, but the proof is satisfactory that Dampier was laboring under an optical delusion when he told of three islands. peared from most or all of the maps since which seems to improve with their increasing The delay in the relief of Ladysmith must be disheartening both to the beleaguered garrison and to the men who are fighting their way to it, while it at the same time increases the anxiety of the General commanding, Buller. who is responsible for the plan of operations, Every day's delay adds to the difficulty of keeping up the supplies necessary to the maintenance of so many men and animals as are now across the Tugela, the train of wagons that accompanied the column when it started out having been over six miles long. The keeping up the supply of artillery and infantry ammunition must also be a serious tax on the It is stated that the Boers are fortifying po-

measure in the event of their having to fall public opinion and the recommendations of There is only only the state of and in his brief description, printed in 1773, he said: "One ridge of mountains rises behind another, so that at a great distance it appears not like one island, but several." John Hunter not like one island, but several." John Hunter also wrote in 1703 that at the northwest point of Palmas is a high rounded hill and not far ping qualities for which the dum dum m it are others gradually decreasing in ght and that at a distance of five sea miles y have the appearance of rising separately

out of the sea.

The official confirmation of these statements by the Dutch Government, in 1898, leaves no room for doubt that Palmas and Miangas are identical. The old maps remain to show the perplexity of the earlier chartographers and the way they made the mysterious island travel around the eastern border of the Celebes Sea. large orders have been given to three British

# PSEUDO-SCIENTIFIC CHARITY.

The Bill Dividing It Into Two Districts Is Miss Richmond of Baltimore on Mistakes of Organized Investigators and Reformers. Out of the wisdom of her experience as Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltricts was passed in the Senate to-day. The timore. Miss Mary E. Richmond spoke bill detaches the counties of Allegany, Cat-Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Tuxedo yesterday, on "Pseudo-Scientific Charity." She took as her text a re-Orleans, Schuyler, Senaca, Steuben, Wayne,

cent magazine article by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago. "Charity work must thrive on much critiism," Miss Richmond said; "we have had all sorts of cures for poverty, from Gov. Pingree's potato patches to the eating of whole wheat by he poor, all of them warranted to eliminate want once for all; but they haven't succeeded in doing it. One of the most ineffectual methods of cure is charity organization. As a method to find a cure it is a good thing, but as a cure it is worthless. The Settlement move ment has shown us that personal shortcomings fixed as follows: At Rochester, on the third of the poor are not, in the great majority of cases, as was formerly believed, the cause of poverty. In her article Miss Addams says that investigation is productive of much harm to both parties to it. But Miss Addams is somewhat influenced by her environment. Chicago is nothing but a great, overgrown village, and it hasn't yet grown into being a big city in its methods. It is far behind the times in its methods of charity, and only for a very few years has scientifle investigation been known there. Investigation which seeks not the exact truth, but rather seeks to prove something favorable or unfavorable, is dishonest and always harmful."

Miss Richmond gave instances of charitable work, successful and unsuccessful, which had come under her notice. Some of the conclusions that she drew are these:

"There is a dreadful charitable drift toward women and children. The man is becoming extinct; he flies out at the back door when the charity worker enters the front. We should always, in charitable work, recognize the man is nothing but a great, overgrown village, and at Buffalo, the third Tuestay of September. Sessions of the District Court for the hearing of motions and for proceedings in bankruptey and the trial of causes in admiraity are to be held at Buffalo in each month of the year, except August, and all processes in admiraity causes and proceedings in the Western district are to be returnable at Buffalo.

For the Northern district the terms are changed thus: At Albany, on the second Tuesday of February, at Utica, on the third Tuesday of April: at Binghamton, on the second Tuesday of April: at Binghamton, on the second Tuesday of September; at Syracuse, on the first Tuesday of November, and one term annually in the counties of Onondaga, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Jefferson, Oswego and Franklin. The Circuit Court is to hold terms at Utica on the second Tuesday of April: at Syracuse on the last Tuesday in October and at Albany on the first Tuesday of February. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Judge and other officials for the new district.

always, in charitable work, recognize the mass the head of the family and confer with hi

as such.

Inadequate investigation is the curse of or-

as such.

"Inadequate investigation is the curse of organized charity. It's a bad attitude of mind to think that you have got to do something quickly, for the sake of doing something. What would we say of a doctor who, not having made a diagnosis of the case, proceeded to act on some theory without waiting to find out what was the matter?

"A good investigator asks few questions. You can't really help people until you find the best sources of help. To speak of the worthy and the unworthy poor is an absolutely futile distinction. They are all worthy of something. The only classification of any value and the cally one we have any right to make is that of the people who can be helped and those who can t. Look out for the charitable fanaties who are always discovering subdicties where they don't exist. The rough and ready standard of the neighbors judgement is often wiser than the wire-drawn conclusions of the investigator.

"One of the things that are keeping charities." was among the blind men who went to the Outdoor Poor Department offices at the foot of for aid from the fund of \$30,000 which is set aside annually for the relief of the blind poor

One of the things that are keeping charities in the pseudo-scientific state is the attitude of the reformers, who want to do everything at once. The charity workers are the chemists of society. They are the alchemists, and would make the world gold at a stroke. We must learn to deal with each problem individu-ally, and to look at life through the eyes of those we strive to aid."

### GOVERNMENT FOR PUERIO RICO. A Bill Providing for a Governor and Legis-

lature With Two Branches. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Representative Henry of Texas, a member of the House Committee

on Insular Affairs, to-day introduced a bill

providing for a territorial form of Covernment

or Puerto Res. The bill provides for the appointment of a Governor and other officers and it is stipulated that all officeholders are to on this residents of the island. The lature is to have two branches, and the same clearly defined, all laws being sub-R. T. Jones, Treasurer, and Francis M. Bacon,
John Greenough, Mexis A. Julien, S. Nicholson
Kane and D. O. Mills, Councillors, Out or respect to the memory of Judge Daly the office
of President will not be filled until so me later
meetips.

tan, purposes to the extent not to exceed
tan, purposes to the extent not of provision is

## PAY FOR TEACHERS AT LAST. With Backhanded Compliments by Coler to

School Board Bookkeeping City Paymaster Timmerman began yesterday the payment of December salaries to the school teachers of Manhattan an! The Bronx. By hard work the expert tookkeepers in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts had got the payrolis in shape so that the amounts under the Spanish alias of Paimas Island. due under the Abearn law from the bond fund and the amounts due from the general appropriation were separately stated. Comptroller Coler was much gratifled by the work done by the Commissioners and their staff and he wrote them a vote of thanks. Then he paid his respects to the Board of Education and its

bookkeeping department in these words: "The amounts of the Ahearn law salary increases have been definitely ascertained and the December payrolls of the Manhattan and the December payrolls of the Manhattan and Bronx teachers have been audited and sent to the City Paymaster. The teachers will receive their individual checks this afternoon. The Ahearn law increases in the borough of Brooklyn aggregate \$292,123.30. The estimate of the School Board was \$303,294 or \$11, 170.04 too much—a moderately accurate guess. The Ahearn law increases in the borough of Manhattan and The Bronx aggregate \$530, 701.48. The estimate of the School Board was \$422,600—a difference of \$108,101.76. A description of this kind of guessing is unnecessary.

to the old Zulu plan of enveloping the flank of the attacking force while apparently ceding in the centre. There appears to tave been something of the kind on Sunday.

There is some obscurity as to exactly what part Lord Dundonald's cavalry is playing since its accidental encounter with a small Boer force near Acton Homes. It was tast described as being securely established on the roads leading to the three southern passes of the Drakensberg, but there is reason to believe that these are now held by the Boers in sufficient force to secure them against a British coup de main; and that the position with regard to them is reversed, reinforcements from some quarter being on their way that will constitute p danger to the British left when they move down the passes and threaten its rear.

The stubbornness of the Boer resistance has, evidently upset the British plans, which find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles sience, appears to puzzle the British, who find the Boers relying almost entirely on their riles and the proper section for the measure of the

#### PAUL JONES'S GRAVE.

M. De Ricaudy Thinks He Has Located It in an Old Protestant Cemetery in Paris.

Washington, Jan. 22.-The Navy Department has received information of such a reliable character from our Naval Attaché at Paris that the Department is satisfied that the remains of Paul Jones, the revolutionary naval hero, have been located. The credit of discovering the burial place is due to M. A. de Ricaudy, a French antiquarian and editor of L'Echo Du Public. He took up the work of discovering the location of Commodore Jones's grave after "Le Commission du Vieux Paris" had failed, and, according to the information received by the Navy Department. has succeeded in locating the remains, with a fair degree of certainty, in a former Protestant cemetery, which was sold in 1804 and is now occupied as private property.

M. De Ricaudy has made a preliminary report on the subject to the United States Ambassador in Paris, a copy of which has been furnished to the Navy Department. From this report it appears to be certain that the body of Commodore Jones was interred at the place indicated. The cemetery was located at the corner of the Rue des Eciuses St. Martin and Rue Grange-aux-Belles. A small two-story building is supposed to cover the burial spot. The burial register shows that Paul Jones died on July 18, 1792, and was buried on July 20. The exact location of the Commodore's grave is unknown, although M. de Ricaudy holds that it is ascertainable within narrow limits, and that there would be a possibility, though only a possibility, of the identification of the remains. In his report M. De Ricaudy says: port on the subject to the United States Am-

says:
It appears that long before 1792 they had
The pure their categories of says:

"It appears that long before 1792 they had been compelled to bury their categories of death in the courtyard, and Paul Jones's being one of the latest interments, it is probable that his remains are not far from the entrance door, the piace most likely to have been used for the latest burials, but this is merely a, hypothesis. The cemetery of the Rue Grangeaux-Belles was officially closed on Jan. 1, 1793, less than six months after the death of Paul Jones, and on the 3d of Thermidor, year IV., it was sold as national property, and was deeded to M. Phalipeaux. Later the estate was divided into two, lots as they exist to-day. It results from this sale and the almost immediate occupancy of the site that the naval hero of the War of American Independence has never been exhumed. Since the Protestant cemetery was closed in 1894 thera does not exist in Paris any other cemetery whither his remains could have, been decently does not exist in Paris any other cemetery whither his remains could have been decently transferred. It has been seen that his remains are not in Pere la Chaise. Neither are they in other cemeteries since created. Consequently they must be in the site adjoining the Rue Grange-aux-Belles."

#### THE FIGHT OVER CHICAGO'S CANAL. Supreme Court Grants the Application to File a Bill for Injunction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court to-day announced that the application of the State of Missouri to file a bill for injunction against the State of Illinois and the Chicago Drainage district would be granted. The bill issuing in the case was made returnable on April 2 next. The object sought to be accomplished by the bill is the estraint of defendants from operating the drainage ditch connecting the Chicago River with the Desplaines River, carrying the sewage of the city of Chicago, which the Missourt officials assert will reach with deleterious and disastrous effects, the Mississippi River and the territory continguous thereto in that State, Mr. Schurmacher, City Solicitor of St. Louis, Mr. Schurmacher, City Solicitor of St. Louis, representing the Governor and Attorney-General of Missouri, asked the court to issue with the process its temporary injunction restraining the defendants from committing the acts complained of pending the determination of the case here. "Inasmuch," he said, "as the ditch in question was opened upon the announcement of the filling of the motion, we reel that it is but right and fair that the injunction should be issued."

"This court cannot," responded the Chief Justice, "undertake to issue an injunction against a sovereign State without notice. The case must take the usual course,"

# TO IMPROVE SOUTHWEST PASS.

Secretary Root Transmits a Plan to Congress for a Channel 1.0 to Feet Wide WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. - Secretary Root to-day transmitted to Congress a plan for improving the Southwest Pass, Mississippi River, for the purpose of permitting the passage of ocean steamers to New Orleans. The scheme was drawn by Col. Roberts and Major Derby of the army engineers and Robert Moore and Willarmy engineers and Robert Moore and Will-iam Sterling, eivil engineers. It contemplates a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep at mean low water throughout the Southwest Pass, the construction of two jetties; the con-struction of sills across Cubitte Gap, the Jump and Baptiste Collets Canal; the closing of all outlets below the ports, together with dredges, tugs and other appliances, and the purchase of the necessary land. The whole cost is esti-mated at \$6,000,000. The ship canal is to be fluished in three years and the project com-pleted in live years. pleted in five years.

### LONDON ARTILLERY CIN'T COME. The Visit to the Boston Ancients Postponed Until the Summer of 1901.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.-A letter received from London this morning says the official communication of the secretary of the Honorable Artillery Company is now on its way to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company announcing that the proposed visit of the Londoners to this country has been postponed a year from the coming June. The letter says tant the Honorcoming June. The jetter says that the Honorable Artillery has furnished, manned and
equipped a full four-gun battery, besides sending forty-twoof its members to the regular estactishment of the British Army flighting
against the Boers, and also has sent a contingent in the volunteer forces. The indications
are that the London company must have sent
about 400 of its members to the front an i they
do not care to come here with depleted ranks
and while a per cent, of the company is fighting
in South Africa.

Pro-Boer Resolution Voted Down in Laws. DES Motres, Ia., Jan. 22.-A resolution of ympathy with the Boers in their fight with England was laid on the table in the Iowa House of Representatives to day. It was in troduced by Representative Carter of Stoa county, in which is situated the large colony of Hollanders. The motion to laying on the table was carried by a vote of 57 to 22